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ABSTRACT

The booklet is designed to explain to young people whose lives may be affected by the Selective Service System the background to the standby Selective Service System as it exists today. It offers information as to the evolution and background, the purpose, and the procedures employed by Selective Service. The bulk of the booklet deals with "Why We Need the Selective Service System" and includes subsections headed: history; all-volunteer army; Selective Service System today; what the law requires; how the system works, which is further divided into: structure, registrars and advisors, classification, procedural rights, personal appearances, State appeals, national appeal board, and the future. Suggested topics of discussion or study are included. (JR)

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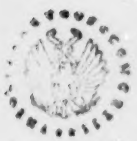

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WHY

SELECTIVE SERVICE

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AN INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE FOR HIGH SCHOOL USE

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WHY SELECTIVE SERVICE?
An Instructional Guide for High School Use

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THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOKLET

The information in this instructional guide is arranged to serve as both a teachers' discussion guide and as a reference source for use by students. This booklet attempts to offer a reasonably "fine brush" treatment of the "why's and wherefore's" behind the standby Selective Service System as it exists today. It offers basic information as to the evolution and background, the purpose, and the procedures employed by this small Federal agency. Without basic information such as this, the young people whose lives may be affected by Selective Service would find it difficult to understand the System's role in government. It is to these young people that this booklet is directed.

It is recognized that many different approaches will be used by teachers in presenting this material. Some teachers may choose to utilize one or more class periods while others may choose to incorporate the topic into a more general study of citizenship rights and responsibilities. Whatever your approach, the accompanying instructional material is designed to provide a general background of the operation of the Selective Service System. Additional materials are available from your State Headquarters. Order cards are provided in the back of this publication to facilitate your obtaining additional materials.

SUGGESTED TOPICS OF DISCUSSION OR STUDY

Why is the Selective Service Law similar to an insurance policy?

What historical precedent exists for involuntary military service?

What are some advantages and disadvantages of an all-volunteer army?

What are some of the conditions that must exist to maintain an adequate army of volunteers?

What is the primary purpose of a Selective Service System?

Why is it essential to the individual and to the nation that all male 18 year olds fulfill the registration requirement?

Where and by whom are classification decisions made?

What types of classifications are available?

What rights does an individual have under the Selective Service Law?

What do you see as the future of the Selective Service System?

INTRODUCTION

WHY SHOULD WE STUDY SELECTIVE SERVICE? ISN'T THE "DRAFT" OVER?

Good questions! Especially in light of the present reduced size of the armed forces and the emphasis on providing for an "All-Volunteer" peacetime armed force.

Both students and teachers should be aware of the responsibilities that young men have under the law today; and both should be aware that the Selective Service System, although not presently inducting young men into the armed forces, is still required, by law, to register and classify young men and to be prepared to resume examinations and inductions should the need arise once again. Good citizens are informed citizens, and it is for the purpose of informing you, the student or teacher, that this instructional guide is offered.

WHAT THE LAW SAYS:

Section (1) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 United States Code, Appendix 451, as amended September 28, 1971), which is the basis for our present structure states:

> "The Congress hereby declares that an adequate armed strength must be achieved and maintained to assure the security of this nation. The Congress further declares that in a free society the obligations and privileges of serving in the armed forces and the reserve components thereof should be shared generally, in accordance with a system of selection which is fair and just, and which is consistent with maintenance of an effective national economy."

AN INSURANCE POLICY

The law is permanent legislation that can be changed only by Congress. Young men in particular, should understand that the Selective Service Law is much like an insurance policy; in return for the payment of a modest annual premium (cost to keep a standby structure), national protection is provided against the unexpected need for men in the armed forces. The President's general authority to induct men terminated on July 1, 1973, and the System has been placed on a "standby" basis. As would be expected, the System is required to operate on a sharply reduced budget while in this standby posture; thus, the "insurance premium" is reduced to the minimum while the nation still retains the capability to respond to any unexpected emergency requiring renewal of the President's authority to order inductions.

Section 10(h) of the Military Selective Service Act states:

"(h)—If at any time calls under this section for the induction of persons for training and service in the armed forces are discontinued because the armed forces are placed on an all-volunteer basis for meeting their active duty manpower needs, the Selective Service System, as it is constituted on the date of the enactment of this sub-section, shall, nevertheless, be maintained as an active standby organization, with (1) a complete registration and classification structure capable of immediate operation in the event of a national emergency and (2) personnel adequate to reinstitute immediately the full operation of the system, including military reservists who are trained to operate such System and who can be ordered to active duty for such purpose in the event of a national emergency."

WHY DO WE NEED TO PRESERVE THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM EVEN ON A STANDBY BASIS? COULDN'T IT BE REESTABLISHED ON SHORT NOTICE?

These are good questions also! Since the students of today will be the policy-makers of tomorrow, you the student should understand the past, present, and future of the Selective Service System, and your part in it.

1 A LOOK AT HISTORY

It is not generally realized that involuntary military service dates back to the very dawn of history. Following the Israelites' release from bondage by Egypt, the Bible tells us that God ordered Moses to take a count of the men who were twenty years of age or older. His purpose was to raise an army to "go forth and conquer" the Promised Land. This is only one of several instances recorded in the Bible of the necessity to raise an army.

Persuasion has always been needed to raise armies of sufficient size and quality to meet emergency conditions. History also tells us that in ancient times, the Greek city-states were able to maintain their independence only through strict application of involuntary military service for all male citizens.

Rome, on the other hand, fell to the barbarians when her citizens began to rely on "professional" armies to fight her wars.

Europe developed a peacetime universal military training as a permanent policy. America, however, until recent times avoided the very thought of universal military training except during periods of extreme emergency of war; and even in periods of great world conflict, this nation has always provided for deferred or exempt classification categories of men.

THE OLD ERA

American Selective Service stems from the old English militia tradition which assumed that everyone "owed" an obligation to bear arms. The militia system was utilized during the Revolutionary War, and, in a fashion, during the War of 1812 and the War with Mexico in 1845.

The Civil War brought about the first national "draft" by executive order of President Lincoln. It was not the most successful, nor the fairest method of conscription one would have wanted; however, it did bring forth a body of men who fought to bring the nation back together as these United States. This form of conscription was administered by the military under the Office of the Provost Marshal General, a distinction that set it apart from the modern Selective Service System.

The Selective Service Act of 1917 passed the Congress by an overwhelming majority when America found herself in the midst of World War I. This Act established local boards of uncompensated citizens who were responsible for questions of deferment of certain men from service in the military. The Act expired with the end of the war.

THE NEW ERA

After much study and careful planning for over fourteen years by the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, a plan was proposed to Congress; and, on September 16, 1940, the *Selective Training and Service Act* was passed to become the first "peacetime" Selective Service Law in our history. Even so, this law was promoted by the threat of war for Hitler's armies were already on the move invading Poland.

Looking back on history, it would be safe to say that the work of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee to establish a Selective Service System may well have been America's salvation, for less than fifteen months later, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. The requirements placed upon Selective Service were extensive, but the System was able to provide more than 66 percent of the total manpower needs in World War II.

So, as with the first act, in 1917, the end of the war brought a dismantling of the Selective Service System. No one could the forsee the need for the draft to continue, and the law was allowed to expire on March 31, 1947. With dangers of war apparently removed, it was believed that volunteer enlistments would be sufficient to maintain the armed forces at the necessary strength levels.

But less than fourteen months later Congress passed a new act known as the Selective Service Act of 1948.

THE CRISIS ERA

For the next 25 years it seemed that the United States was involved in one crisis after another: Korea, Berlin, the Middle East, Taiwan, Cuba, and finally Vietnam. Serious international conflicts became a way of life, and Selective Service was required to play an integral part in our national defense. Manpower was furnished whenever the Department of Defense found it necessary to call upon the Selective Service System. All branches of the service were able to maintain their strength because, whenever the voluntary enlistments fell below needs, the Selective Service System was able to fill the gap. Selective Service indirectly functioned as an effective motivational force to stimulate voluntary enlistments.

TODAY

Now, the involvement of the United States in the Vietnam conflict has ended. Inductions have ceased. The Administration is pledged to support the All-Volunteer concept.

History has shown, however, that the ability to respond quickly to the need to mobilize a large army, intelligently and with a minimum of distruption of our national economy, is a requirement we should not ignore. It is for this reason that the Selective Service System is maintained on a standby basis.

2 THE ALL-VOLUNTEER ARMY

Following a period of spirited public debate of the pros and cons, both in and out of the Congress, during the period 1969 through 1972, the United States adopted the all-volunteer force concept in 1973. After a generation of reliance on Selective Service to provide sufficient numbers of men to augment voluntary enlistments, the armed forces, and particularly the Army, were obliged to employ innovative recruiting methods in addition to implementing new techniques for motivating and retaining experienced personnel. In many instances, strict regulations governing such matters as the wearing of the uniform and personal appearance were relaxed, and sweeping reforms were instituted reducing the regimentation of barracks life and in off-duty time activities. Pay was more than doubled for the recruit and substantial bonuses were offered for reenlistment. Inducements to enlist took many forms: Choice of location of assignment; emphasis on education; assurances of respect and recognition of individual talents; and, with the withdrawal of United States forces from Vietnam, promises of interesting and challenging career opportunities including travel to foreign lands.

The commitment of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government was clear: the all volunteer force was to be achieved, and achieved without compromising the defense capability of the armed forces. In its first full year of operation, the All Volunteer Force enjoyed mixed reviews; but it was demonstrated to be neither the complete failure forecast by some of its critics, nor the resounding success hoped for by its advocates. During 1973, 141,611 initial voluntary enlistments in the Army were obtained, and the number of reenlistments were significantly increased.

It was in the area of the National Guard and Reserve forces that the impact of cessation of inductions was expected to be most heavily felt. During the many years of Selective Service inductions, the "called" men were inducted for a period of two years afterwhich most were transferred to the Reserve forces for the balance of the statutory six-year service obligation. Many young men entered in the National Guard or Reserve to fulfill their obligation in lieu of induction. This provided a ready pool for the Reserve components to insure the Reserve forces were maintained at full strength. However, with the advent of the All Volunteer Force concept, the emphasis of the active forces was on recruiting men for 3- and 4-year tours of duty rather than for two years only. As a consequence, the number of experienced people being discharged from active duty and transferred to the Reserve declined sharply. Because these Reserve forces (U.S. Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Army National Guard, and Air National Guard) represent an important part of the national defense, success of

this new concept will depend to a large extent on the corresponding success of the Reserve forces in securing sufficient numbers of nonprior service recruits. Since the last of the two-year inductees entered the armed forces in December 1972, the real test of the ability of the reserves to attract recruits in sufficient numbers will come during and after 1975. In order to meet this challenge, the Reserve forces have emphasized the opportunities and benefits associated with membership in an organized Reserve or National Guard unit, and have obtained some benefits for Reservists that formerly were limited to members of the active forces.

The "total force" concept involves a balance of active and ready reserve forces—backed up by the inactive or "standby" Reserve (composed primarily of Reservists in the final year of their six-year service obligation)—having the capability to respond promptly and in force to an immediate threat to the security of the United States. The total strength of both active and ready reserve forces is limited by what we as a nation feel we can afford to spend on national defense. If this country should be faced with the need to mobilize a large armed force quickly, the Selective Service System would again be called upon to induct the men necessary to supply the manpower requirements of the active armed forces.

3 THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM TODAY

The obligation which male citizens are required to perform under the Military Selective Service Act are of the greatest importance in guaranteeing to all of the citizens of our great nation that individual freedoms and national freedom will continue.

The Selective Service System has three major responsibilities: (1) Registration of men 18 through 26 years of age; (2) Classification of registrants; and (3) Maintenance of current records. These items are being carried out daily in all local boards and area offices. Continuing to register, classify and maintain current records on registrants makes it possible to resume examinations and inductions on very short notice should the need arise because of national emergency.

4 WHAT DOES THE LAW REQUIRE?

Under the law, a person required to register with the Selective Service System has certain responsibilities. They are: (1) Registration; (2) Possessing a current Status Card; (3) Keeping the local board informed of any change of address or change in status that may affect classification; and (4) Compliance with requests or directives from the local board. Let us examine in detail each of these responsibilities.

REGISTRATION

Unless they are already on active duty with the armed forces, all male citizens must present themselves for registration when they become 18 years of age. They must register during the 60

day period beginning 30 days before their 18th birthday. A young man may register in person at a local board or with a registrar designated for this purpose. If he is in a remote location without easy access to a local board or a registrar, he may register by mail, using a special mail-in card that is available in many public places.

POSSESSING A CURRENT STATUS CARD

Within ten days following registration the local board will prepare and mail the registrant his Selective Serive Status Card, SSS Form 7, indicating he is properly registered. Failure to have this card in his personal possession could be taken as evidence of not having registered. If it is lost or destroyed, he should immediately request a replacement from his local board.

KEEPING THE LOCAL BOARD INFORMED

Once registered, each individual must keep his local board informed as to changes in his mailing address. Failure to advise the local board when a change in address occurs could result in a delay in the registrant receiving mail from the local board. The burden of responding to inquiries from the local board falls squarely upon the registrant. These inquiries usually ask for information about a registrant's status which enables the local board to act promptly and wisely to insure proper classification of each registrant. Current addresses are a must!

COMPLIANCE WITH REQUESTS

Failure on the part of a registrant to comply with any of the previously stated responsibilities could constitute a violation of the Selective Service Law and could result in a fine of $10,000, 5 years imprisonment or both.

These requirements should be understood by all young men, since Congress has assigned the obligation to them. It is necessary for the national interest and possibly the survival of our nation that these responsibilities and obligations be accepted and met as a part of citizenship.

5 HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS

THE STRUCTURE

THE LOCAL BOARD. The local board is the basic administrative and operational element of the Selective Service System. Even with the recent nationwide reduction in numbers, there is a local board or area office somewhere near you. Not long ago there were over 4,000 local boards located in 3,500 sites across the country. As a result of economies, this number has been reduced to approximately 3,000 local boards housed in approximately 660 office sites. Therefore, it will not always be as convenient for a young man to personally visit his local board office as it was in the past; yet the consolidation and merging of local boards, and the sharing of office space

between several local boards, has been accomplished in a manner calculated to minimize the inconvenience to the registrants as well as to the men and women who voluntarily give their time to serve as local board members.

The local board is composed of at least three—but usually more—citizens of the community or area over which it has jurisdiction. Most local boards have five members, each of whom is nominated by the Governor and appointed by the President. To be eligible for nomination, a citizen must be at least 18, but not yet 65 years of age; reside in the area; and have no current personal connection with the military. No member may serve for more than 20 years or continue to serve if he moves away from the local board area which is usually defined by the county boundary line, although in less densely-populated parts of the county, a local board area may include more than one county. These men and women serve our country without salary.

THE STATE APPEAL BOARD. If a registrant is dissatisfied with the local board classification, he may appeal to the State Appeal Board. The law requires that there be an appeal board for each Federal Judicial District. There is at least one State Appeal Board in every state, although many states have several. Several appeal boards are divided into panels each of which can function as an independent appeal board. There are over one hundred appeal boards and panels, composed of approximately 600 uncompensated members. The qualifications for appointment and membership are the same as for local board members except that an appeal board member must reside within the Federal Judicial District served by the board or panel of which he is a member, and an appeal board or panel must have at least three members.

THE PRESIDENTIAL APPEAL BOARD. The National Selective Service Appeal Board, or Presidential Appeal Board, as it is often called, is an independent three-member board appointed by the President. A registrant may appeal his classification to the Presidential Appeal Board only if there was at least one dissenting vote by the State Appeal Board. As with the state appeal boards, additional members and/or panels are authorized whenever the caseload requires additional resources. The board usually convenes in Washington, D.C. although meetings in other localities are authorized. The Presidential Appeal Board is the final authority in the classifying of registrants.

REGISTRARS, ADVISORS TO REGISTRANTS AND OTHER ADVISORS

Volunteer citizens also serve as registrars, advisors to registrants, and as medical specialty advisors to the State Director as well as in other advisory capacities. Most local boards have one or more volunteer registrars assisting in the registration of young men when they reach age 18. Many of these unpaid registrars are located in high schools and colleges or in county or local government offices. Advisors to registrants are available to counsel young men on the rights, duties, and options available under the Selective Service Law. The names and addresses of registrars, as well as advisors to registrants, are posted in the local board office or can be obtained by contacting the local board executive secretary or other compensated employee at the office.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. The National Headquarters is located at 1724 F Street, N.W., in Washington, D.C. The office of National Director is filled by Presidential appointment, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Director of Selective Service is charged by the Act and the President with the responsibility for prescribing such rules and regulations as he shall deem necessary for the administration of the Selective Service System. He is responsible for the staffing, equipping, and housing of those Selective Service offices required to implement the law and regulations. The Director of Selective Service is also responsible for conducting the annual national lottery drawing in Washington, D.C.

STATE HEADQUARTERS. Each state, as well as the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, District of Columbia, and New York City, has a staff of headquarters employees headed by a State Director, appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Governor (or comparable official in those areas where there is no governor). The State Director is subject to the direction and control of the National Director, and is responsible for carrying out the functions of the Selective Service System in his state as executive agent for the Governor. The State Director can appeal a classification, request reconsideration of a classification, and postpone a scheduled induction, but he cannot classify a registrant. The responsibility of classifying a registrant is exclusively reserved to the civilian volunteers who comprise the local and appeal boards. Some of the responsibility of the state headquarters are supervising registration, monitoring classification, coordinating examinations and inductions, supervising the alternate service program, maintaining liaison with the appropriate Armed Forces Examining and Induction Stations and Army Headquarters as well as other government agencies. Additionally, the state headquarters instructs and trains new employees on regulations, policies and procedures, and it also administers a continuing program of training for Reserve officers who would be available to fill key positions in an expanded System.

THE LOTTERY. The use of a random selection process, or "lottery," is not new to Selective Service. The first nationwide lottery drawing was conducted early in World War I and a modified lottery system was again instituted in World War II. Thereafter, however, the lottery was discontinued until November 26, 1969, when President Nixon signed an executive order creating a new lottery system which would select men by means of a random drawing of birth dates. It was felt that this would provide a better method of selecting who should serve in the armed forces when not all young men are needed.

A lottery drawing is held each year to assign permanent lottery numbers—or "Random Sequence Numbers" (RSNs)—to all young men reaching their 19th birthdays during that calendar year. At that drawing, capsules are randomly drawn which pair up numbers 1 through 365 (366 in a leap year) with each birthdate (month and day); thereby assigning an RSN to every day in the year. The RSNs are permanently assigned and will govern the order of selection, commencing with RSN 001, of the young men who will enter their year of prime vulnerability to induction on January 1 of the following year, the year in which they will reach their 20th birthdays. On Janualy 1 of their 20th year, these men will enter the First Priority Selection Group (FPSG); and, as a general rule, will drop one selection group each January thereafter, until their twenty-sixth birthday, after which most will no longer have any liability for training and service. The exceptions to this rule are those who have received a deferment, but the majority of registrants' liability to induction ceases when they reach age 26. In fact, their records are destroyed at that time.

For example, if Jack Brown turned 18 and registered on October 29, 1973, the lottery drawing for his year of birth (1955) was held on March 20, 1974, and

the RSN assigned to October 29 was *144*. (See chart in back of booklet) Jack's classification would not have been reconsidered by the local board as a result of the drawing, because his RSN was above the highest number established for preliminary processing (RSN 095). Jack's year in the FPSG would be 1975. In 1976, Jack would be in the Second Priority Selection Group (2PSG), and in 1977, the third, and so forth. Unless Jack had received a deferment, his file would cease to be active in January 1978, and would be destroyed in 1981.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSING NUMBER (APN). Jack's RSN, *144* was well above the number established as the Administrative Processing Number (APN) which, for 1975 FPSG, was 095. This means that only those 1955 year-of-birth registrants with RSN's at or below *095* would be subject to having their classification changed as a direct result of the lottery. By fixing the APN in this way, the Director of Selective Service can control the number of young men who would be processed prior to possible induction in 1975 should the need arise. Thus, only those men with RSN's up to the APN would be asked to complete a Current Information Questionnaire (SSS Form 127) and otherwise update their records in the local board; and, if required, be examined and inducted.

The regulations set forth the order in which these groups of registrants can be selected and ordered to report for induction if induction authority had to be restored. The first significantly large group in what is called the "order of call," is the First Priority Selection Group (FPSG), or the men who will reach their twentieth birthday during the year. These men are selected in the order of their RSN's, starting with RSN 001. The next group is the Second Priority Selection Group (2PSG), followed by the third, and so on, each in RSN order, until the individual registrant reaches age 26. The main thing to remember is that once a man drops into a less vulnerable group, *all* the available men in more vulnerable groups including men with RSN's all the way up to 365—would have to be selected before he would be reached.

When we mention "available men," we get into the subject of classification, which brings up the principal role of the local boards and appeal boards.

CLASSIFICATION

Under the standby system, Selective Service is required to maintain an available manpower pool. It is through the process of classification that an accurate number of registrants who are available at any given time can be determined. A registrant's classification, with the exception of the initial administrative Class 1-H assignment into which all registrants go at the time of registration, will be determined by a local board. The local board will consider information contained on official SSS forms and other information which may be contained in a registrant's file to determine into which one of the 23 classifications he should be placed. Every registrant with an RSN under the APN, during his year in the FPSG, except those eligible for Class 1-AM (medical specialist available for military service), will be placed in Class 1-A (available for military service), unless it is determined that he qualifies for a lower classification. The following table presents the classifications in descending order with a brief description of each. A registrant will be classified in the lowest of these classifications for which he qualifies:

Class 1-A: Available for military service.

Class 1-AM: Medical specialist available for military service.

Class 1-A-O:	Conscientious objector available for noncombatant military service only.
Class 1-A-OM:	Conscientious objector medical specialist available for noncombatant military service only.
Class 1-O:	Conscientious objector available for alternate service.
Class 1-OM:	Conscientious objector medical specialist available for alternate service.
Class 2-AM:	Medical specialist registrant deferred because of community service.
Class 2-S:	Registrant deferred because of activity in degree study.
Class 2-D:	Registrant deferred because of study preparing for the ministry.
Class 3-A:	Registrant deferred because of dependency of others.
Class 4-B:	Official deferred by law.
Class 4-C:	Aliens.
Class 4-D:	Minister of religion.
Class 4-G:	Surviving son registrant exempted from service during peace.
Class 1-H:	Registrant not currently subject to processing for induction or alternate service.
Class 4-F:	Registrant not qualified for military service.
Class 2-M:	Registrant deferred because of study preparing for a specified medical specialty.
Class 4-FM:	Medical specialist registrant not qualified for military service.
Class 4-W:	Conscientious objector registrant who has completed alternate service in lieu of induction
Class 4-A:	Registrant who has completed military service.
Class 1-D:	Member of reserve component or student taking military training.
Class 1-W:	Conscientious objector performing alternate service in lieu of induction.
Class 1-C:	Member of the Armed Forces of the United States, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or the Public Health Service.

Of the classifications listed above only four are listed as available for military service. They are Class 1-A, 1-AM, 1-A-O and 1-A-OM. Two others are listed as available but for alternate service only, in lieu of military service. They are 1-0 and 1-OM. In making their determination of a registrant's proper classification, the local board considers each registrant as available for military service until his eligibility for deferment or exemption from military service is clearly established to their satisfaction. The local board will receive and consider all information presented to it pertinent to the registrant's classification. This information can be shown on the Current Information Questionnaire (SSS Form 127) which is mailed to each registrant eligible for classification out of Class 1-H, on other forms, or by other documentation such as letters, affidavits or depositions. This information may be submitted any time after registration, or whenever it is requested. It is essential that each registrant keep his local board informed concerning changes in his status that occur prior to age 23. The inclusion of his Selective Service number and name in any communications is necessary for identification.

PROCEDURAL RIGHTS

All registrants are entitled to certain procedural rights. These are (1) the right of personal appearance before a local or appeal board and (2) the right to appeal his classification to an appeal board. The reverse side of the Status Card (SSS From 7), which is furnished to each registrant, includes instructions for requesting either a personal appearance, an appeal, or both. Additional advice is available from any Selective Service office.

PERSONAL APPEARANCES

There are two kinds of personal appearances: "preclassification" and "postclassification." A personal appearance permits the registrant to personally present his case and bring with him as many as three witnesses to offer additional evidence supporting his claim for a particular classification. However, the registrant may not be represented by legal counsel at an appearance.

The "preclassification" appearance is available *only* for the registrant who has requested consideration as a conscientious objector, or for deferment for reason of hardship, and has furnished the local board a written request for an appearance. If he elects to request a "preclassification" appearance, he will be given the opportunity to appear before the local board *prior* to the time the board would normally have considered his classification. At the personal appearance he may furnish information which he feels will be helpful to the board in making their decision. He will not be entitled to a "postclassification" appearance if he has had a "preclassification" personal appearance.

The "postclassification" appearance is available to *all* registrants classified by the local board who have not previously been allowed a "preclassification" appearance. A written request for a "postclassification" personal appearance must be made no later than 15 days following the date of mailing shown on the Status Card (SSS Form 7) mailed to the registrant which notifies him of the classification made by the local board.

STATE APPEAL

Following local board classification, a registrant has the right to appeal the classification to a State Appeal Board if he believes he has been improperly classified. The appeal should be made in writing to the local board within 15 days following the date of mailing shown on the Status Card. A simple letter stating "I wish to appeal my classification," is sufficient. The registrant may furnish any information to his local board concerning the reasons why he wishes to appeal. When the request for an appeal is received, the local board will forward the registrant's entire selective service file to the appropriate State Appeal Board through the State Director.

As in the case of the local board, the registrant has the right to request a personal appearance before the State Appeal Board; however, he may not have witnesses appear with him. If the vote of the appeal board is unanimous for a particular classification, the classification is considered final, and the registrant has no further right of appeal. If there are one or more dissenting votes by members of the appeal board, the registrant has a further right to appeal to,

and, if he so desires, to appear before the National Appeal Board. Again, he must make his appeal in writing within 15 days of the date of mailing shown on his SSS Form 7.

NATIONAL APPEAL BOARD

When a registrant has been classified by the Appeal Board and one or more members of the Appeal Board dissented from that classification, he may appeal to the President and request a personal appearance before the National Selective Service Appeal Board within 15 days following the date of mailing shown on his status card. He files his request with the local board in much the same fashion as he submitted his request for consideration by the State Appeal Board. He is not allowed to have any witnesses with him when he appears before the National Appeal Board.

The Director of Selective Service, the State Director of Selective Service where the local board which classified the registrant is located, or the State Director of Selective Service of the state where the Appeal Board which classified the registrant is located, may appeal to he President from any determination of an Appeal Board at any time prior to the induction of the registrant or his reporting for alternate service. When any of the above do appeal to the National Appeal Board, the registrant is informed by letter of the reason for the appeal.

The National Selective Service Appeal Board is the final classification authority. The registrant has no further right of appeal beyond this point.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AND INDUCTION. The final phases of the processing are the armed forces examination and induction, both administered by the Department of Defense through its network of over sixty Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations (AFEES). Once a registrant has been found by the local board (or appeal board if he appealed the classification) to be in an "available" class (Class 1-A, 1-AM, 1-A-O, 1-A-OM, 1-O or 1-OM), or is about to enter an "available class"; he may be selected for the examination. If he is found to be fully qualified for service after such examination at the AFEES, he may be selected for induction based on the "Uniform National Call". The "Uniform National Call" means the induction of men in RSN order will be uniform throughout the country.

One thing to remember: If inductions were to be resumed, you would not be ordered for induction until your opportunities for appeal or for personal appearance had been exhausted. However, you may be ordered for a preliminary physical examination; and if you are, you are required to report. This examination affords you an opportunity to undergo a thorough, free, physical examination. If you are not qualified, you will be eligible for reclassification into Class 4-F.

6 THE FUTURE

The objective of this section is to point out possibilities which may lie ahead for Selective Service.

As we have been indicated previously, Selective Service in the United States has historically been implemented in response to aggression in one form or another. Even the "peacetime"

drafts have been prompted by aggressive acts by other countries. Selective Service is still the most effective means to obtain the large numbers of manpower necessary to serve as a meaningful deterrant; even as atomic weapons, not used in war since 1945, have proven to be a deterrant to wider wars than the relatively limited actions in Vietnam, Korea, the Congo, and Israel.

What does the future hold? No one knows for sure, but the nation is committed to reliance on volunteers to meet the peacetime manpower needs of the armed forces. This would mean that Selective Service would continue as a "standby" agency to be activated only in a time of mobilization. In standby, the Selective Service System is still readily available should it be determined that volunteer enlistments alone will not supply sufficient military manpower for active or reserve forces.

Because of its unique historical reliance on volunteer workers appointed from the citizenry, the Selective Service System has always been sensitive to local needs and capable of diversification in the national interest at minimal cost to the government.

LOTTERY NUMBER CHART

THIS CHART SHOWS THE RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL LOTTERY HELD ON MARCH 20, 1974, IN WHICH DATES OF BIRTH FOR MEN BORN IN 1955 ARE MATCHED WITH RANDOM SEQUENCE NUMBERS 001 THROUGH 365, INCLUSIVE.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
1	070	191	026	328	214	253	119	079	204	038	047	115	1
2	134	116	053	152	161	309	192	082	028	143	187	211	2
3	041	155	260	212	343	180	290	360	051	084	158	071	3
4	077	341	292	223	289	361	318	295	151	193	251	209	4
5	002	018	228	023	348	345	031	148	024	145	063	043	5
6	349	128	007	030	156	121	195	317	337	311	019	166	6
7	087	219	165	227	331	320	062	131	108	321	353	138	7
8	215	333	056	200	169	020	225	262	271	132	078	113	8
9	229	067	340	286	198	307	270	033	061	171	083	300	9
10	173	244	344	306	177	240	354	099	302	358	236	196	10
11	352	312	250	032	012	027	176	081	029	093	105	350	11
12	058	185	139	179	117	254	086	085	040	259	118	197	12
13	060	356	006	256	111	313	231	268	124	010	297	201	13
14	189	235	042	048	346	129	243	220	222	364	296	308	14
15	109	315	102	213	338	135	178	127	245	172	068	146	15
16	246	003	103	325	234	130	122	096	281	052	182	072	16
17	101	357	046	330	106	175	363	080	342	224	059	034	17
18	055	159	261	335	016	183	351	241	120	258	210	194	18
19	208	301	257	282	045	263	066	094	150	319	293	097	19
20	100	076	136	075	057	322	280	305	233	324	174	092	20
21	044	188	049	283	232	203	147	294	160	073	036	255	21
22	269	133	267	206	247	011	025	279	275	009	157	336	22
23	355	114	226	141	299	326	167	329	291	274	098	091	23
24	264	090	008	190	248	239	013	199	004	272	022	153	24
25	362	207	237	170	314	202	218	327	273	287	017	163	25
26	164	242	205	277	249	288	140	088	123	069	037	181	26
27	323	252	162	125	112	005	039	265	359	285	316	238	27
28	278	001	035	216	089	298	221	021	347	142	284	332	28
29	184		054	365	014	230	304	154	276	144	095	310	29
30	303		015	065	137	186	217	107	110	149	104	266	30
31	168		334		074		339	064		126		050	31
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	

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(MAR 20, 1974)

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1974 626-248/143